The radically false position of the French troops at Rome is getting falser and falser, untenably false. Suppose to-day, the 14th of March, the King of Italy's birthday, that a great popular patriotic de-Italy's birthday, that a great popular patriotic de-monstration be made at Rome—say thirty or forty thousand people in the street, crying "Long live Pope Pius and King Emanuel"—are the French troops to act as "the gendarmes of the Papal police," and suppress this demonstration in blood I— or to look on and let it pass, for the Pope's police alone cannot stop it? They cannot remain much longer in Rome without firing upon the people; if they do not fire upon the people, they will not prothey do not fire upon the people, they will not pre-tect the Pope. If they are not on their way to Civita Vecchia within a few weeks, it will be: I. Because the forms of transfer to an Italian garrison cannot be so soon drawn up, according to the diple cannot be so soon drawn up, according to the diplomatic decencies; 2. Because, in view of imminent contingencies, the King of Italy desires to leave an excuse for the continued presence of his ally'stroops in the Peninsular. Except for the matter of form, the Pope's territorial royalty is done for.

"Hoxy Poky sit on a high (Roman) wall,
H. P. (has) met with a fail.
All the kings (and haters), exen, and all the king's men, Can't set H. Poky up sgain."

Mene Tekel is to be read on the dead walls of

soon as they show themselves in condition to take

Mene Tekel is to be read on the dead walls of Rome, written there by the hand of popular pres-cient instinct: NON PIOVE (it does not rain), whose easy interpretation is NON PIO, V. E.(no Pius, but Victor Emasuel).

To return to our legislative debates, which,

though seemingly on an exhausted topic, have drawn to them the intense interest of the French public, and are therefore well worthy our attention. The decree of the 24th November is fast proving itself to decree of the 24th November is last proving itself to be what your correspondent announced it when the Imperial decree of that date was issued—the birth-day of a great political movement. The inquiring, aggressive spirit of opposition that animates the speeches of the very reactionists who were elected to the Legislative by virtue of being the powerfullyfavored Government candidates; the great outlay of ability on the part of the talking Ministers, the government counsel for the defense; the engerness with which the public read and discuss the reports of the debates published in the daily prints; the rapidlygrowing freedom with which journalists of all par-ties, despite the dangerous indefiniteness of their legal right so to do, make these reports the texts of leading political articles—all these, and other asso-ciated phenomena, show that political life in France was not dead, but only slept, or seemed to sleep, under the forced lethargic oppression of the last to

years.
In literal strictness, Napoleon sacrificed none of his autocratic prerogatives by the decree of the 24th November; in practical fact the autocratic scepter has departed from him, and the law-giver is scepter has departed from him, and the law-giver is now struggling out from between his fact to an erect, self-dependent posture by his side.

For the debute in the Legislative passing from

the proposed address as a whole, in which very little was touched upon but the foreign policy of Government, has turned in these last days to the amendments proposed by the liberal members. The sum of the first of these amendments is to substi-tute, for the slavish approval of the imperial system as expressed in the original draft of the address, a wish that the iniquitous law of public safety and all other exceptional laws that subject the life and liberty of citizens to the arbitrary control of ad-ministrative officers be abrogated; that the press be relieved from the arbitrary regime under which it lies bound; that "life be restored to municipal power," and that the doctrine of universal suffrage tice by administrative interference. On this amendment Jules Favre made, yesterday, a speech of admirable force in argument and rhetorical brilliance. There has not been, in the ast ten years, until now could not be, any such or nearly such rigor ous, truthful exegesis of the practical despotism underlying the theoretical liberalism of the imperial system presented to all the leading French public. one of the first half dozen barristers in France. He is the first speaker as yet in either Chamber in whom the talking Ministers, with all their parliamentary skill acquired in Louis Philippe's, reign have found their match and more than match as a debater. Whoever inter-rupted him came to grief—his ready retort getling penetrating sharpness from its polish of courtesy In America, we should make of this truly abl apeech, printing in pamphlet form, a "campaign document." And here even it will serve a similar purpose. The stenographic and abbreviated reports of it, published in *The Moniteur* and in all the liberal journals of Paris, will spread 200,000 and more

copies of it throughout France.

Thus sown broadcast, it must bear its fruit. Not namediately in full ripeness. The amendments of the Liberals will be voted down by an overwhelming insjority, of course. They really strike at the Na-pol-onic system root and branch. If approved by a large majority of the Legislative, if accepted and a large majority of the Legislative, if accepted and acted upon by government, L. N. B. would sink from a despotic to a strictly constitutional ruler, his arbitrary acts controlled by law. They cannot be approved, accepted nor acted upon directly. But, the very laying out and discussion of them before all France is an immense progress and positively ac-quired advance, from which French public opinion will not retreat. Napoleon needs the support of the Liberals. If they only will be prudent, they can obtain large pay of concessions for their support. He is on a slide, either to constitutionalism or revo lution, from which his only escape is to full reaction That escape can be blocked by prudence on the part of the Liberals. Lack of that prudence is all that is now to be feared. If they will only content themselves with going down stairs, as Beranger was used to say, instead of jumping out of window—if all Liberals, Constitutional Monarchists and Republicans will unite, they can lead him down with

But it is not only home affairs, nor yet Roman affairs, that now deeply interest the French political world. There is the Turkish or Oriental question, and its special knot, the Syrian question. Confer-ences, formal and informal, are holding in these days at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where En bassadors of the Powers are present, to talk and talk about the prolongation of the French military occupation in Syria. Although more than a month, and a deal of diplomatic and note paper, has passed referring to this matter, since Feb. 8, I see no rea-son to change a word of my letter of that date respecting the occupation. It will be prolonged, and ought to be. Diplomats will, if they have not already decided to, fix some two or three months limit; the real limit will be fixed by circumstances. And if eircumstances let the French army out to Syria within a year of this present date, your cor-respondent renounces his quality of prophet—or which, for the rest, he does not make much account. The sick mas Turkey, like other chronic invalids,

may yet hold out a long while, may outlive the lately robust United States, the mad, whimsical tendency to saicide of whose government is to its subjects at this distance as inexpheable as shame-begetting. But Turkey is on the hopeless way to death, all the same. The poor, stupid, purblind Sultan, is one of that lamentable class of which he death, all the same. The poor, stupid, purblind Sultan, is one of that lamentable class of which he may dispute the head rank along with the Pope and Buckanas, and other feebletons of head and knees.

The Bank of France, on the 14th March, reduced its rate of discount from 7 to 6 per cent. The monthly returns of the Bank show a gain in tash of over thirteen and a half millions of france, and a decrease in the bills.

In the cutting up that, despite British effort, must come, France and Russia are supposed with some reason to be nearly agreed. Count Orloff and Marshal Neil are gone to Constantinople, so we are told, each with carving knife in hand. Bosnia and the Herzegovine are barely this side of open in-surrection. All this closely connects with Hungary, through the excited spirit of independence and re-sistance in the border suzerainties. Austria morally protects the rotten Turkish integrity. And morally protects the rotten Turkish integrity. And bere, in this European tangle, hitches in the recent Warsaw street butchery. Out of that, provoked, as it well may have been, by Austrian subordinate agents, Austria boped for accession to ber broken strength from Russian fear of insurrection. The Warsaw affair has excited great interest here, where the Polish nationality is a sort of traditional French specialty of interest-France having talked and pretended more in its defense than any other nation for the past half century, though doing as little as the other lookers on at its violation.

Rumor runs that L. N. B. wrote to Czar autographically, advising him to grant concessions to the Polish desire of national recognition. Rumor is not improbable, though very positively denied. What is nearly certain is, that Gzar will give to the Poles a great many fine words, that will be found to butter very few parsnips. He may grant some forms of concession to Polish Nationality, but will be sure to retain, as long as he can, all the substance of Russian tyrannic preponderance over it. Poland, left to herself, cannot resist such prependerance. It is very notable, and much noted here, that her liberal leaders seem fully aware, and with a wisdom imitated from the Hungarian liberals, wisely limit themselves to a passive resistance.

Now, if the Hungarian passive resistance become active? A question for whose answer the European public, comparatively quieted three weeks ago, is growing again of late days alarmedly anxious. Odd, growing again of late days.alarmedy shrious. Odd, on the whole cheerfully odd, that the "Powers" and the respectabilities who whim that they hold the scales of the ever quivering "balance "of power in Europe," must all turn their eyes, skinned to the widest, toward that little Hungary, on the decision of whose uncertificated leaders decision of the constitution of Furgraph peace or war! pends the question of European peace or war!

Looking to the future cutting up of the dead Turkey, the Italian Government preserves for its king his old hereditary title of "King of Cypress." That is worth noting. The Mediterranean gets less and less to be a "French lake." Italy now occupies such a position there, amid the rival interests of France, England and Russia, that all these three powers, to attain their own ends, must become rival bidders for her alliance—will consequently rival with each other in offering her their aid to herself against Austria and the Pope. Note this: Italy has already got in position to become soon the balancing power in Europe. If France dare desert her, she throws herself into the arms of Eugland; her, she throws hereen into the arms of France if England deserts her, then into the arms of France and Russia, or Russia—which pleasant complexity of advantage Cavour knows, and Napoleon knows, and Alexander knows, and Lord John knows, and

poor old Popy don't know.

To change the subject. All the world in Paris, excepting the one million six hundred thousand of its inhabitants who are not aware of the existence of Meinherr Wagner, have for the last six months been greatly exercised about the production of that composer's opera, the "Tannhauser," at the Grand Opera. It has been in rehearsal ever since last Au-tumn; was first played sight before last, and is to be performed for the second time this evening. I am but the humble chronicler of the externals

of this Tannhäuser. Its story, the old German legend prettily and poetically resumed by Heine, must already be familiar to most of your readers. Introduced into it is the famous contest of the Minnesingers, as that art-tournament did histori-Minnesingers, as that art-tournament and historically befall, centuries ago, in the grand hall of the eld Castle of the Wartburg, by Eisenach, where, yet centuries later, Luther watched and wished, and wrote his muscular translation of Hebrew Holy Writ into live German. The mise en scene is to the last degree artistic. There are landscapes and tableaus mixed of living figurantes and gothic tableaux, mixed of living figurantes, and gothic architecture, and middle-age costume, posed, painted, and dressed with nicest regard to histori-cal accuracy and picturesqe effect, so as to enchant and instruct the spectators, whether they be artistic on-lookers or archeological students. You must understand that a great war is going on here in Paris about the merits of the Trans-Rhenan the Wartburg was a joke to it. Wagner is an innovator. The French are, as Tocqueville said, the most revolutionary and the most revolutionary and the most revolutionary and the most restinière of any people in the world. In nothing are they more tied to routice than in art; in art are they more composer's music. The Minnesinger contest in tied to routine than in art; in art are they nowhere more routiners than in musical art. Just because of their peculiarly fine sense of form, are they slow, obstinately slow, in accepting new forms—whether in music, literature, or even plastic art. By the way, the French are not a musical people. The only national representative opera in Paris is the Opera Comique, not the Italian. This is to be borne in mind. The French are not musical for music's sake, but dramatic. Meautime they have come to accept certain grand operas for fashion's or acquired taste's sake. These are either Italian operas, done at the Italiens, or others set out at the Grand Opera. Now no opera is set out at the Grand Opera without a ballet and a magnificent mise en scene. Fashionable folks are led to the Rue Lepelletier by their eyes rather than by their ears. Wagner, being nothing but a musician, declared that he would have no bullet in his opera. He went further, and declared that he his opera. He went further, and declared that he would have no claque [the hired gang of applanders attached to all Parisian theaters]; he went yet beyond that extravagance, and insisted that he should be the leader of the orchestra on the first representation of his opera. It would take at least four pages of note-paper, a column of THE TRIBUNE, to explicate, with intelligible clearness, the complex snarl of interests, passions, jealousies, tea-potistic tempests, etc., that all these Wagnerisms gave rise to in the dilletante Parisian circles. Add to all their force the force of national vanities and jealousies the radical difficulty of a Frenchman's recognizing as a merit any merit to him bitherto urknown. An opera defiant of Rossini and Meyerbeer; an opera without a ballet; an opera trans-Rhenar and not

Then there came in so many interruptions, grow ng out of Wagner's quarrel with the director, with he orchestra leader, with previous engagements of the Emperor, who must be present the first night—that all ears of the little musical world were uppricked to the highest point of intensity any time these past three weeks. And speaking of the Emperor, reminds me to tell the legend explicative of how the trans-Rhenan had the luck to be represented upon a Parisian stage. Months and mouths are upon a Parisian stage. Months and months ago, upon a Parisian stage. Mostins and montes ago, there was a private party at the Tuileries—one of those semi-private social parties, entrance to which is absolutely barred to our correspondents of American or of London court journals, to Col. Wapthots, Count Jeannes, and to all the miserable riffraff of well-informed spy reporters for any jour-nals. Charades were played. L. N. B. is fond of this sort of amusement. Princess Metternich did a charade which L. N. B. could not guess the keyword to; consequently, "owned beat" (if his Majesty and company will permit me), consequently was at the orders of the vivacious Princess Mettersich, wife of Austrian Embassador Metternich daughter-in-law of old Metternich. Vi-vacious Princess then says: "Have Wag-"ner's Tanhäuser performed at the Grand Opera." And so, and only so, in spite of all obstacles, the Wagner's Tanhauser has got on finally to a first performance, under difficulties that nothing but an overruling Imperial interference could have pre-vented from being insufferable. I just learn that the second performance, announced for this evening, is deferred. Blanqui was arrested the other day. Pretext,

that he was leading a conspiracy against the Emperor. Pretext not improbable at all. Other arrests, to the number of fifty or sixty, have been made. Blanqui, you will not have forgotten, was of the old school of Red-resistants to L. N. B. The Bank of France has reduced its rate of discount to 6 per cent. Let me aunounce, among translations of Ameri-

can literary works, "Hiawatha, poeme Indo-Amer-ican par Long-Fellow," translation with notes, by

discounted, and not yet due of 27 i millions, and in the advances of 16 millions. The following notice was issued in Paris on the 14th

"By a treaty concluded with the Turkish Govern

inst.:

"By a treaty concluded with the Turkish Government, it has been agreed that the drafts accepted by Mesers. Mires & Co., for the settlement of the Turkish loan, will be paid to-morrow and the following days by the Credit Industrial Company."

The debate on the Address was progressing in the Corpe Legislatif. On the 14th, M. Jules Fayre proposed an amendment in favor of the abolition of the exceptional laws on public security. He spoke of the sensation prodoced in Europe by the return of France to representative rights, although limited. He asserted that the Government caused the docrines of popular rights to germinate in Europe had broken, the treaties of 1815—had liberated Italy and other great nations, who were entering on the path of liberty. France cannot, he said, remain a platonic apostle of liberty without obtaining liberty hereelf. He then recalled the principles of 1789, which, he maintained, had not been followed up. He criticised the law on general security, and protested against the system of candidates being nominated by the Government in the elections. He also censured the regime of the press.

M. Baroche refuted the arguments made respecting the interior policy of the Government, and spoke against the adoption of M. Favre's amendment.

The amendment was rejected, and the first peragraph of the address was adopted.

The debate was continued on the 15th, and resulted in the adoption of the second paragraph.

The French gained a great advantage in January over the Cochin Chinese, having killed 600 of the newny and occupied two forts. The French had only six men hors de combat.

The Bourse, on the 15th, was firm, and Rentee closed at 183.00.

Several fresh arrests have been made in connection.

at 68.30.

Several fresh arrests have been made in connection with the Mirès frauds. The proprietor of the Presse, M. Solar, is said to have been taken into custody, M. Solar was formerly one of Mirès's partners, but the connection between them was severed some months

ago.

A letter from Rome, published in the Independance, says: Cardinal Antonelli has just learned a singular piece of news—that he is accused by Mirès of having received 1,000,000f. I As this is an infamous calumny, the Cardinal is furious, and will, it is said, insist on having an investigation made, in order to demonstrate that he has not received anything.

The Receive publishes the following.

The Patrie publishes the following:
"The arrest of M. Auguste Blanqui, on a charge "The arrest of M. Anguste Blanqui, on a charge of forming part of a secret society, was yesterday announced at the Palais de Justice. It may be remembered that M. Blanqui was in 1839 condemned to death, which sentence was afterward commuted to transportation for life. As at that period France had no place to which convicts under that sentence could be sent, he had to undergo his punishment in France. The Revolution of 1848 restored him to liberty. Three months after, on the 18th of May, 1848, he was again arrested, and in 1849 the High Court of Bourges condemned him to transportation for life. The amnesty granted by the Emperor in 1859 to all political offenders again set him at liberty from the prison in Corsica, where he was confined. The police have also arrested a man named Auguste Senique, a wood-turner, on a similar charge. The two prisoners, who, it is said, had come from London, have been lodged in the prison Mazna."

The Messager of Nice mentions a melancholy catas-

The Messager of Nice mentions a melancholy catas The Messager of Nice mentions a melanololy catas-trophe which had just occurred in the commune of Liensola. An avalanche of immense extent suddenly fell from the top of the mountain called the Merlier, carrying everything before it. Fourteen cottages were swept away, four hundred head of cattle periahed, and twenty families are reduced to misery. Three persons were buried beneath the ruins; when got out, one was still alive, though dreadfully injured, and the other two were dead.

ITALY.

The citadel of Messina surrendered unconditionally The citadel of Messina surrendered unconditionally, after four days' firing, during which the Sardinian artillerymen caused a great fire in the citadel. A capitulation was refused. Four generals, 150 officers, and 5,000 men were taken prisoners. Three hundred cannon-also fell into the hands of the Sardinians. Notwith standing the unconditional surrender. Victor
Emanuel is stated to have resolved that the same conditions should be granted to the garrison which had
been agreed upon with Francis II., in the event of the
place surrendering immediately.

Civitella del Tronto would not be able to hold out
such langer.

Civitella del Tronto would not be able to hold out much longer.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies passed by acclamation a vote of thanks to the land and sea forces on the announcement of the surrender of Messina.

The project of law relative to the assumption of the title of "Kingdom of Italy" had been unanimously approved by the Chamber of Deputies. During the debate upon it, Signor Brofferio censured Ministers for having deprived the representatives of the people of the initiative in this matter. Count Cavour replied that Government took the initiative because it had taken the same step in the redempton of Italy. He also said it would be great boldness on the part of the people to adhere unanimously to the Government proposition, as they might depend it would meet with opposition abroad.

A telegram via Messina says there had been an en-A telegram was hearing and the that counter between the French 71st Regiment of the line and 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed, and 43 men wounded. The dispatch says how the affair ended bad not transpired.

The Italian army is to e divided into six corps d'armée. The Fourth corps, under Cialdini, will proceed to Belgarne.

ccd to Bologna.

Liberio Romano had tendered his resignation as Director of the Affairs of the Interior.

It is announced in Naples the General Fergota, before receiving orders from Francis II. to surrender the citadel of Messina, opened fire against the Sardinians, but at the same time wrote to Chaldini that he would spare the City of Messina.

PRUSSIA.

In the Chamber of Nobles the Civil Marriage bill was rejected, 124 to 25 votes; also the motion for ren-dering the civil marriage optional, by 122 to 45.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

The Spanish Cortes expressed approval of the policy of the Government in relation to Italian affairs, by a vote of 176 against 40.

The inauguration of the entire line of railway from Saville to Cadir took place on the 18th of March.

The Madrid journals of the 5th contain reports of what took place in the Congress on the preceding day with respect to the inciden; mentioned by telegraph—the interpellation on the subject of Lord Palmersten attacking the conduct of Spain with regard to the elsave-trade, and the reply which the Duke de Tetuan (O'Donnell) gave to it. It was M. Gonzalez Bravo who drew attention to the language of Lord Palmerston, and who demanded explanations from the Government respecting it; and, in doing so, he described that language as "sovereignly oftensive" to Spain. The Duke de Tetuan, in answer, said: "I rise to give ample explanations to show the injustice of the accusations which have been brought not only against the Spanish Government—which is a very grave fact—but against the Spanish nation—a circumstance which sugments the gravity of the language used in the English Chamber." The Minister then proceeded to say that, in 1835, Spain had entered into altreaty to put down the slave-trade, and he maintained that she had fainfully executed it, in proof of which he dwelt on the fact that the value of a slave in Cuoa is now three or four fold what it was then. He affirmed that the different Captains-General of Cuoa, and especially Gens. de la Concha and Serrano, had always exerted themselves actively to prevent the introduction of slaves into the island. He stated that Caba, and especially deem do in Concin and Serrano, and always exerted themselves actively to prevent the introduction of slaves into the island. He stated that the English Cabinet itself had on more than one occasion borne testimeny to the efforts made by the Spaniah Government to put down the slave-trade; and he contended that if certain Spaniards had engaged in that illegal traffic neither the Government nor the that illegal traffic neither the Government nor the mation was responsible. He next went on to say that probably the language used by Lord Palmerston had falien from him in the beat of debate, and would not be repeated in a calmer moment; and he then made the declaration, briefly mentioned by telegraph, which was as follows: "The Government declares that it has received no efficial communication couched in the terms used in the House of Commons, nor in anything like than and it hopes that none will be sent. But terms used in the House of Commons, nor in anything like them, and it hopes that none will be sent. But if such an one should be forwarded, the Spanish Government will not receive it, or, as least, will not give any answer whatever to it." This drew forth loud applause, and the Minister, after himing that perhaps the language ascribed to Lord Palmerston might not have been correctly translated, repeated the declaration. M. Gonzales Bravo thanked the President of the Council for what he said, and the latter declared that though in Spain party dissensions might exist, that, though in Spain pury discensions might exist, yet that when the honor or the independence of the Spanish nation was attacked, all Spaniards would rise as one man to defend it. This, also, was warmly applauded, and the matter ended.

HUNGARY,

Reports had been current that the 15th of March, being the Auniversary of the Revolution at Pesth in 1848, would be marked by popular demonstrations, but the day passed off without soything of the kind.

POLAND

Warsaw continued tranquil. The garrison, which only numbered 5,000 men at the time of the late outbreak, had been increased to over 20,000, but the troops were confined to their barracks.

A dispatch from Posen says the concessions granted by the Emperor to the Poles are: Reconstruction of the Council of State; complets reform in the system of of public instruction; the municipalities to be elected by the citizens, &cc.

Prince Gortschakoff would convoke the principal Polish notabilities, in order that all necessary reforms

Prince Gortschakoff would convoke the principal Polish notabilities, in order that all necessary reforms might be proposed, examined and ratified.

A dispatch dated Warsaw, March 15, says:
"The deputation were astounded at the tone of the Emperor's rescript. Prince Gortschakoff privately stated that an Imperial manifeste may be shortly expected granting reforms. M. Zamcysk, President of the deputation, said: 'We accept, but we are far from being satisfied.' Excitement unabated. Eleven political prisoners se, at liberty."

JAPAN.

FOREIGNERS AGAIN THREATENED-GREAT EXCITEMENT. From Our Own Correspondent.

political prisoners se. at liberty."

KANAGAWA, Jan. 4, 1861. We are again in the midst of a thousand and one rumors similar to those by which the peace of our foreign community was disturbed nearly a year ago. Again large numbers of Japanese soldiers have been quartered in the barracks of Oki-no-kami at Kanagawa, and several hundred more in the half-barracks half-fort of Yetzisenno-kami at Yokuhama. The new fort at Kanagawa is garrisoned, and on that side of the bay pa-trols, armed with muskets, sentinel the streets at night. Guard-houses bristle with bayonets, and all the government officials and police are on the qui officially notified the foreign representatives that a officially notined the loreign representative that a large band of desperate men have resolved to burn, plunder, and murder the foreign settlements. This band of men are vari-ously reported to be seldiers of Prince Mito, who had sworn to avenge their late master's wrongs by involving the Government in a bloody feud with the foreigners, or to be discharged soldiers of the Prince, who, without means of livelihood, are ready to rob and kill Japanese and foreigners indiscriminately. The Government promises to protect the foreign population to the utmost, but at the same time urges the Embassies at Yedo to remove to the imperial citadel as the only sure way of protecting their lives from secret attacks. So, too, the Con-suls at Kanagawa have been requested to move across the bay to Yokuhama, where they may be more easily protected. These requests have not been complied with, for the foreign officials are by no means certain that the danger is so imminent as represented, or sure of the good faith of the Government which requests them to vacate their posts.

The Japanese have therefore largely increased their guard at the Yedo Embassies, and the police and military force at Kanagawa and Yokuhama. Beside these, three of the Daimios have been called upon to furnish each a further contingent for the protec-tion of those places. Guard-boats at night are con-tinually rowing about the harbor and its approaches, for it is said the main attack is to be by the sea. They further tell us that desperate men seek to get into the foreign settlements, disguised as laborers and servants, to promote the better their diabolical intentions. So that if we are not frightened, it is not the fault of the Japanese, and if it is a mere attempt at fright on their part, they have certainly gone very deliberately to work, and are taking a vast amount of trouble to effect it. The Japanese common peo-ple appear to be more disturbed than anybody else

ple appear to be more disturbed than anyong else by rumored threats of ravaging their villages with fire, for the purpose of plunder.

There are several vessels of war in the harbor— four English steamers, one French steamer, one four English steamers, one French steamer, one Russian steamer and one frigate, and one Dutch brig-of-war—so that we are amply protected against any open attack. So rife were these threatening tales, that two nights since, the Dutch brig was ready for action, with shotted guns. Rear-Admiral Jones, after a long interview with the Governor of Yokuhama, told his excellency that if he would only point out to him where this band of desperadoes were he would seize them for him, if the Japanese Government were unable. The Governor declined

the proffered assistance.

The foreign community, while disposed to The foreign community, while disposed to act with caution, avoiding being out in the streets at night as far as possible, and taking the precaution to go armed, are by no means alarmed for their personal safety. We have lived in the midst of dire forebodings so long that we are growing insensible.

There is doubtless something of importance concealed under this fresh outbreak. As I have before

told you this Government is of itself weak, its strength is derived, not absolute, and in my last I. told you that the country was in a great unrest. I believe there are difficulties in the Empire, serious ones, but I believe they are primarily of more importance to themselves than to the foreigners; that if the foreigners are jeoparded. it is because of secondary relations to a Government not sure of its position at home. The result of foreign trade has been such that a strong diversion foreign trade has been made toward a favorable foreign policy by princes whose estates are greatly curiched by the inflow of foreign silver in exchange for the products inflow'of foreign silver in exchange for the products of their estates. So at least Japanese authority, of a reliable character, assures us. It is altogether probable that Mito has left his feud with the present dynasty a legacy to his son, who is said to have sworn uncompromising hostility; and although he has been hitherto represented us well affected toward foreigners, they may suffer in his quarrel with the throne. Mito is of illustrious family, a descendant in a long line from the ancient emperors—allied by blood to some of the most powerful —allied by blood to some of the most powerful princes, and he will make no open movement with-out secret sympathisers and backers. Soon after the late Mito's death, thirty-six of his

most distinguished followers came to the Prince of Satsuma, who is closely allied by birth, and stated that they were pledged to the dead Prince to avenge his wrongs, and sought his cooperation. Satsuma was unwilling to give them any such countenance, but received them into his own employ, maintaining them in a princely manner, hoping that the Govern-ment might come to some better understanding with them. The Government thus far have failed to reconcile these faithful adherents, who, in the present

embroilment, may prove dangerous foes.

From all that we can hear and see, I am fully satisfied that the dangers with which we are threatened, spring out of their own internal feuds, are greatly magnified, and not of a character that should cause us serious alarm.

I will not stop to repeat the innumerable rumors affoot, though they might add piquancy to the tale; but I have given you the gist of the matter and all that is a remove of the control o

that is anywise reliable.

I suggested in my last letter that by Japanese etiqueste the Minister of Fereign Affairs was bound to commit kari kari, having receded from the position which led a late Governor of Yoluhama to do the same. I was quite right, for we just now have the tidings that the Misister has honorably ripped himself open, and the code of the Japanese duello is compiled with.

H.

INDIA AND CHINA. The Calcutta and China mails—telegraphic news by

The Calcutta and China mails—telegraphic news by which was received per last steamer—reached Marseilles on the morning of the 15th. It was doubtful if they would arrive in London in time for the American portion to catch the Africa via Queenstown.

A Calcutts telegram via Galle to February 15, reports the Import market steader, and the demand alightly increasing. Exchange, 2/14. The famine in the north west was slightly absting.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4/9 and at Shanghai 6/5.

and prices, with only a moderate acquiry and a large supply offer ing, showed some irregularity at a slight decine upon American descriptions; on Wednesday afternoon, however, the advices by the Kangaroo from New York imparted a firmer tone. Prices have recovered the decline above noted and close with firmness at the quotations offiner Friday. The week's sales have been %. 130 bales, of which \$,570 were taken for speculation, and 11,640 for export. On Friday (pasterday) the sales were about 15,000 bales, including 7,500 for speculation and export—the market closing firm. The authorized quotations are:

Middling

chased very spain gly, and consequently are believed to have run their stock down to an unusually low point.

TRADE AT MANCHESTER.—An improved tone was decidedly apparent yesterday. There was more inquiry and the full rates of hast week were paid, while preducers who were under contracts held back for higher prices.

BREADSTUPPS—Richardson, Spence & Co., Wakehield Naste & Co., Bigland, Athya & Co., and others, report: the Com trade generally firm. Flour yesterday was quiet at former rates; any 26 2214. When toold clearly to a moderate extent at the full prices of Tuesday. Red II, 3213; White II 679 446. Com in fair request, and in some case: a shade descrey, Mixed 77, 307, 61, Yellow 38, 233, 66. White 38, 233, PROVISIONS—The same authorites quote: Beef in moderate domand at low rates. Pork quiet. No American offering. Bacon quiet, but there is an improving tendency, and a speculative inquiry at a slight reduction from current rates. PROVISIONS—The Brokers' Circular says: Ashes; sales of 420 bbls. at 29, for Fearls of 189, and 23, 67 1839, and 23, 9739, for Pots. Roam opened steadily at 4164, 2 for Common, but demand increased, and Common finally sold at 4,6 Spirits Turpentine steady at 31. Sugarsquiet; prices favor bayers. Cordice market bare; no wales. Rice more active, 209 tea. Carolina sold at 30,9829, for Pots. Roam opened steadily at 4,164,12 for Common, but demand increased, and Common finally sold at 4,6 Spirits Turpentine steady at 31. Sugarsquiet; prices favor bayers. Cordice market bare; no wales. Rice more active, 209 tea. Carolina sold at 30,9822, and 20, King Markets.—Response of the sold bare; no wales. Rice more active, 209 tea. Carolina sold at 30,9822, and 20, King Markets.—Mesers. Baring, Bros. & Co., London Markets.—Mesers. Baring, Bros. & Co.

LONDON MARKETS .- Mesers. Baring, Bros. & Co. LONDON MARKETS.—Messrs. Baring, Bros. & Co., report: English Wheat II; dearer for good; Foreign in good demand at full rates, White American 63/267; ked 59/963/Iron very flat; Bars and Rail £3; Scotch Pig 47. Sugars quiet; prices barely maintained. Tea dult, but unchanged, Common Congon I/Wijs. Spirits Turpentine: 21/6 for American, in barrela. Tallow dult, Y. C. 59/5. Coffee very steady. Copper very dult. Olis: Cod £37 10/9 £39; Linaved steady at at 29/18. MERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Bros. say the only transactions have been in Ballroad Stocks, as follows: Eric. First.

Baring Brothers & Co.'s Circular.

Per Africa.]

Lownow, Friday, Mar. 15—5 p. m.
There is little change to notice in our Colonial and Forei, Froduce markets this work. A moderate huginess has be transacted at previous rates. The reduction of rate of discous by the Bank of France to 6 \$\phi\$ cost has had a favorable effect; our Monza market, but the minimum Bank of England rate discoust remains at 8 \$\phi\$ cent. Cossous leave of 915 300 \$\phi\$ from one, 925 300 \$\phi\$ 225 for the account. Bar Sityan 504. Monto Dollars \$1.15, Amaricas Fasters, 76, Bourstoons: Spanis 77, South American, 74, 59 ct.

roping.
June—Of 4,700 bales at auction, about 2,700 bales sold at £14@
£20 5] for common to good.

toping.

June—Of 4,766 bales at auction, about 2,760 bales sold at £149
£20 5) for common 16 good.

Inon very flat. Rails and Bars £3 f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch
Pigs, 47 for mixed Nos. on Ciyde.

Linsaumo—Arrivais for the week are confined to 2,050 quarters
from Taganneg. Lower prices have been submitted to, for Bombay 54; has been accepted, and 50; 65:16 as to quality for Calcutta, c. f. and i., inclinding bags 56; is demanded for Catania, and
\$34; for Messins, a cage of the latter description off the coast
offers at 50; 6c. f. and i. to U. K.; several cargoes Black Sea and
Azov have been sold at 50; 65:11, and to publicy, delivered U. K.

Linsauzo Cakes in moderate demand. Best New-York in
barrels, £11, and its begs, £10 51.

Monasses—471 casks 39 barrels clayed Cuba sold at 14;, but of
710 hada, 56 tierces 51 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at sociou only,
60 hhds. sold at 15;

Cocox very dull. 110 bags Grenada sold at 57; for fair Red,
and 50; for good.

Olis—Flair Colonial Sperm sold at £161; common neglected;
puble Seat, 260; Southerns, £59; Cod., £57; 10; £230. Olive in
retail demand at £22 for Monadore. Hape in more demand;
Loglish Brown, 35; %507; and foreign refused, 39; 639; 6. Linseed steady 13. Cocox Not. 50; 6 for Cochin, and 49; 6 for
Ceyton. Faint the Lagos 46; 246; 6.

Recs.—There has been rather more demand; 1,100 bags Bal-

Ceylon. Falm: noe Lagos 48/246/6.

Rica.—There has been risher more domand; 1,000 bags Ballam sold at 18/0/3 1,500 bags Bengal, at 12/2014/; 7,000 bags Necrande Arracan, at 10/36/0/74 for good old to good nid. new; 3,500 bags Java, at 11/10/2/14. A floating cargo of 300 min Necrande Arracan, now due, has been sold at 19/10r London, without guaranty, and 100 tuns Bellam, to arrive, at 9,6 ex ship, or 10/1anded. LEAD quiet; common Pig. £21 5/2 £21 10/.

Run dall, and rather easier; 100 puncheons Demersra sold at 1 10 21 11 ; 95 puncheons common Jameics, at 2 4; 125 puncheons Penang have brought 1/6; \$\psi\$ proof gallons.

Symptomic About 3 (200 fb Bengal sold during the week, at 34 6 for \$\psi\$ \$\psi\$ cast; \$\psi 25 25 6 for \$\psi\$ to \$\psi\$; \$\phi\$ cent, and \$\psi 25 25 \psi\$ for \$\psi\$ to \$\psi\$; \$\psi\$ cast.

6) to 6 \$ P.cent.

The quiet, Blocks, 124/; Bars, 125/. Foreign dull. Straits, 117cH3/.

Bricks—Pepper: Black steady; 800 bags Singarore sold at 3d 3d 4d, and 1,549 bags intavia, at 3d 3d 4d, 125 bags dusty Penang were bought in at 3d. Casais Lignes: 12 cases good mid second pile sold privately at 96/, but 100 cases in another were bought in above that rate.

Scour has been quiet throughout the week, and former prices are basely maintained. Of British West India 2 100 hhds have been sold, including at anotica 212 lands. Barbadess from 37.62 40/, 69 hhds., 49 bbls., 120 bags crystalized Berbice from 37.63 40/6, 37 hhds. Januics at 56/, and 20 hbds. St. Vincent's at 34/63 3/6/6, 13 bbls., 120 bags crystalized Berbice from 37.63 40/6, 37 hhds. Januics at 56/, and 20 hbds. St. Vincent's at 34/63 3/6/6, 1328 bags Mauritias were noticy realized, low to good dry brown 30/636, and mid to fine bright yellow 37/644/; 2,566 bags brown to low yellow. Privately 2,000 bags Mauritius sold low brown at 81/633, and good to fine crystalized at 42/6 40/6, 560 bags brown Native Madras at 30/1, 1,300 bags low Date Bengal at 129, and 300 bags Consipers at 41/6 500 bags brown be been firstens about one-third sold. 36/636/6 for low but good middling dry yellow, and 33/636/6 for good middling to good middling dry yellow, and 33/636/6 for good middling greythy yellow, 20/64/6 for low to good bright yellow and 43/634/6 for good middling greythy yellow. 20/64/6 for low humbles to good brown, 3/66/10/64/6 for good middling greythy yellow. 20/64/6 for low sundaving the sold pale yellow and 43/634/6 for low humbles to good priddling greythy yellow. 20/64/6 for low middling to good pale yellow, 30/64/6 for low sundaving the sold yellow and 43/634/6 for good to middling greythy yellow. 20/64/6 for low middling to good pale yellow and 43/634/6 for good to middling greythy yellow. 20/64/6 for low bright yellow 20/64/6 for low sundaving the yellow 20/64/6 for low which 3/6/6 for low thin the good briddling clayed do. 43/6/6 for low sundaving the

Richardson, Spence & Co.'s Circular.

PRICE TO STATE OF THE STATE OF

are quoted fromer to-day. The quotations are: Mid. Orleans, 2d. \$\phi\$ B: Mobile, 6: 1 idd., Uplands, 6:1-idd.

Branstyffs—During the week the trade has shown increased frontess, and prices of all articles have had an improving tendency. On Tiessley, with a good attendence of buyers, Whest met a fair demest, expecially a pring lied, which brought a further advance of id. \$\phi\$ contail, other sinds steady in price. Flour in rather better inquiry at fully late rates. Incans Corn in good request, and rather dearer. To-day we had again a fair stiend are of miliers, but their purchases were confined to retail, and Wheat sold only to a moderate extent at the full prices of Tuesday. Flour not so much inquired for, but former rates maintained. Indian Connominates in demand, and was again alignify dearer. We quote Wheat: Red Western, Chicago, 11 42-116, Milwankee, 11 62-111 [10] choice Amber, kill 60-12; Whater, 12, \$2 suthern, 12, 63-13; Whate Western, 13, \$2 suthern, 12, 63-13; Whate Western, 15, \$2 suthern, 12, 63-13; Whate Western, 15, \$3 suthern, 12, 63-13; Extra Shate 20, 65-23; \$\phi\$ bil. Indian Count Mired, 37, 36-37 [6, Yellow, 10] 6-33, [6, White, 38] 22-9, \$\psi\$ 460 B.

50 fb. Base continues in moderate demand, but holders are anxious

signtly increasing. Exchange, 2/14. The famine in the north west was slightly absting.

Exchange at Hong Kong was 4/3 and at Shanghai 6/5.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.
London Money Market.—The funds on the 15th opened firm, and Consols advanced 4, but the improvement was not sustained, and the closing quotations were 3/1 d/2 for money and 3/14 for eccount. The discounte market was easier, and beet bilts were discounted at 72% per cent. There was an impression that if the next advices from America proved only moderately favorable, a reduction in the bank minimum would take place.

The weakly returns of the Eark of England show an increase in the builtion of 2209,387.

Harting Bros. Money Ber Silver at 5/14. Dollars, 4/11/14, American Eagles, 3/5/64.

Liverior Liverior Sided.

Liverior Sided.

Liverior Sided.

Liverior Sided.

Liverior Sided.

Liverior Sided in the manufacturing districts and the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resorted to in soone localities, the probability of short time being resor

CITY ITEMS.

AMUSEMENTS .- We are to have certain novelties this

week, for which the managers be praised.
Winter Garden.—To-night Mr. John S. Clarke, comedian of much fame and unquestioned merit, will make his first appearance at this house, and, indeed, his first appearance in this city. Mr. Clarke has been for several years Manager of the Arch-street Theater at Philadelphia, and has been a prime favorite there, and has also made great hits in other cities who he has played star engagements. Those who are familiar with the professional abilities of this comedian say that we may prepare for a sensation. As he makes his bow in a new comedy, never acted here, and whick is one of the eleverest of the late productions of Mz. Tom Taylor, we may reasonably hope for a pleasant evening's entertainment. The new play is called "The Babes in the Wood," the two Babes being represented by Miss Ada Clifton and Mr. Barton I while Mr. Clarke plays one "Jeremiah Beetle," a ben pecked lodging-house keeper. We are expecting great things, and Mr. Clarke may be sure of a full and kindly-disposed house.

Laura Keene's Theater .- The "Seven Sisters" to night and every night this week, and, doubtless, this Niblo's Garden .- Mr. Forrest appears to-night

"Virginius," one of his finest personations. On Wednesday and Friday nights "William Tell" will be given, and on Monday next a novelty of rare attraction. The Circus will appear on the off nights, and also on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons. In the Circus programme a number of changes have been made and new acts introduced, so that this admirable company will this week appear to its best advantage.

Wallack's Theater.—Mr. Wilkins's new comedy,

'Henriette," has been materially improved by some judicious curtailments in the first and second acts, and now goes as smoothly as can be desired. It has made a genuine and deserved hit, and is announced for repe tition every night this week. The farce of " Popping the Question," in which Mr. Blake plays the principe

part, will also be acted every evening.

Academy of Music.—The season here will be prolonged a week, during which "The Masquerade Ball" and "The Jewees" will be given.

Barnum's American Museum.-The dramas 'Ruth Oakley" and " Horse-Shoe Robinson" are the attractions this week in the lecture-room, while the Bearded Lady, the Lilliputian Queen, and the Dancing Bears receive company in their respective spartme at the usual hour.

Nible's Saloon.—Lloyd's Minstrels, a company which

combines a number of the most talented members of the profession, begin an engagement at this house to

The Hattie James Benefit .- The professionals have liberally come forward to aid the benefit for the friends of this unhappy girl who was burned to death on the stage. The performance will take place to-night, at the French Theater, when a most excellent and varied entertainment will be presented by the seventy-ave members of the profession. The performances will consist of singing and dancing, gymnastic and acrobatic performances, ethiopian delineation, etc.

Shakespearean Benefit.—Mr. Charles R. Maturia

will give an entertainment, consisting of Readings from the Poets, at Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening.

FAIR .- The Fair for the benefit of the Colored Or phan Asylum, at No. 744 Broadway, corner of Astor Place, will continue until Tuesday, April 2, 10 p. m. A large variety of fine and ornamental needlework and fancy and useful articles are offered for sale, moderate prices.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. MIRAMON.-Gen. Miguel Miramon, ex-President of Mexico, has arrived in this city, and expects soon to leave for Europe. The history o Gen. Miramon, like that of all who have been prominent in Mexican politics, is one of striking viciositudes. He was born in the City of Mexico, and is about 30 years of age. He early entered the army, and served under Alvarez; was made a prisoner by Comonfort but escaped. Noted for courage and daring, he became the nominal leader of the anti-Liberal and Clerical party, and during the late civil wars rose to the supreme command of the forces of that unpopular faction. On the 22d of last December he fought his last battle. He had marched a force of 8,000 men to attack Ortega who had some 12,000 under his orders. The battle commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, and lasted about two hours, a large number of Miramon's mes deserting to the Liberals in the heat of the fight.

FOR EUROPE,-The steamships Vigo and Arage sailed on Saturday-the former for Liverpool with 115 passengers, and the latter for Southampton and Havre with 1:11 passengers. The Arago took out \$1,800 in specie.

MOZART HALL .- A few leading members of the National Democratic party have concluded to purchase the large marble building situated at No. 814 Broadway, just above Grace Church, for the purpose of a future headquarters. The building will be called Mozart Hall, and become the rallying point of that party. CITY HALL IMPROVEMENT .- The work of digging an

area-way about the outside of the City Hall ment, as a sanitary improvement, to relieve the underground offices of dampness, was commenced on Fri-day. It was contracted for last Fall, but had to awais a favorable season, and the passage of the tax levy for this year. The area-way is to be six feet deep and

THE FIRE IN NASSAU STREET .- The cafe of Mr. J. N. Stearns, containing the mail and subscription books of Merry's Museum, was found on Saturday, and the books and papers were all preserved. The April edition will be sent off at once.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS .- At the meeting of this Board on Saturday the resignations of Anthony Bruder of the Twenty-second Ward and Benjamin S. Hedrick of the Central Office were received.

THE NEW COLLECTOR .- Mr. Barney had not on Saturday received his papers from Washington, and we believe has not yet intimated at what time he will enter upon the duties of his office. There are about sixteen hundred persons employed in the Custom-House, and the new tariff, which not only increases the duties on goods, but also the duties of officials, will require, it is thought, su increase of the force. At the rate applications for appointments are filed, there will soon be enough to "hold and possess" a continu-ous line of Custom-Houses from New-York to Cape May. If the office-seekers were really anxious to serve their country, from their ranks a force could be organized large enough to put Fort Sumter beyond any fear of meusce, and take the conceit out of the Confed-

erated Bobadils.

How to Rise in the World .-- Young mon How to RISE in THE World.—Young monshould be temperate, active, courteous, prempt, exerful, persevering honorable, houset, respective, generous, and should
theroughly "Know Themselver" Phymology teacher selfknowledge, and with it oit the Christian graces, together with
the media operantic frieing in the world.

The Hon Honach Mann says: "I look open Phymology as
the guide to Phinosophy and the handmaid of Christianity. Whoever disseminates tree Phremology is a public benefactor,"
The Ber. Henn's Wann Bezumen says: "I's man wishes to
know practically what he is made up of 1 if a man wishes a
knowledge of human nature for definite practical purposes, there
is no system which will aid him in acquiring that knowledge like
the system of Phremology." Fractical instructions, with written
descriptions of character given delly by
fowners and Wellas, No. 200 Broadway.

Fowners and Wellas, No. 200 Broadway.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of The Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 45 5th ser. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the polyie viacers. Repture, Pless Varioscies and Fisture, radioally cared without the Inite or ligature. Office hours from 3 to 3, 1 to 3, 50 7 12 3 straining.